

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.
LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.
AGENTS FOR
DR. PAUL'S MANICURE SPECIALITIES.

"CERAMINE" for tinting finger tips, face, and lips, per pot \$1.
"POURRE LUSTRALE" gives a brilliant shell-like transparency to the nails, per box \$1.
"EMERY BOARDS" for beveling the rough edges of the nails after use of the file, etc. 50.
"ORANGE WOOD STICKS." A valuable novelty introduced in Dr. Paul's system of Manicure to apply the "Cleansing Fluid" under the free margin of nails and thus avoid the danger of scratching with steel instruments, etc. 50.
"NAIL OLEATE" preserves and gives a brilliant polish to the nails and prevents hangnails, etc. 75.
"CLEANSING FLUID" instantly removes all stains from the surface and underneath the nails, per bot. \$1.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles of heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELIZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

BIRTH.

On the 16th July, on board the British ship *Minister of Marine*, the wife of Mr. BRYAN CARROLL, of a son. Announcements please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

ELECTION OF A LIBERAL MEMBER.

LONDON, July 25th.
Mr. Brand, a Liberal candidate, has been elected for Wykebeck by a small majority replacing Capt. Chas. W. Selwyn, Conservative.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WALLS' new motto—"I deal."

THE Chinese squadron sailed from Yokohama on the morning of the 18th inst. for Corea.

THE British cruiser *Porpoise* sailed from Yokohama on the 16th inst. for the Behring Sea.

THE directors of the Hotel des Colonies, Ltd., at Shanghai, have declared an interim dividend of 38 per cent.

A FIRE took place at Fochow on the 18th inst. in a village close the Race-course, and seven houses were destroyed.

LADY Bartholomew (as she finds the butler taking a surreptitious nip of the twenty-five year old cherry)—Bulger, I am surprised? The butler—So be it, my lady!

THE Olympia Skating Rink at Shanghai is being conducted with great energy, and new attractions are constantly provided. On Saturday last there was a two-mile race for \$100.

COMPARING the depth of water on the Woosung Bar on the same days of the moon, it is stated that there is less water this year than there was last. The outer bar is also sinking up.

THE *Peking Gazette*, of 4th July states that Sung-fan, a Manchou, lately Provincial Treasurer of Szechuan, has been appointed Governor of Kweichow. He is succeeded by Szechuan by Kung Chao-yuan, lately Taoist of Shanghai.

"VAT-TH the matter with yer, Ithral?" "I'm exstribb'd in my mind, Thlomeon. Thereth a newpither fellow thayt Ithl Imoral of me to take slary per cent for the money I lend." "And the Ithl, Ithl, ven you can get therethy."

AUNT (to little niece)—Ah, Amy, just been to Church? How did you like the singing?—Not at all, aunty.—Good gracious! Why?—It was bad, and they all thought, so, too. They said "Lord have mercy upon us, miserable sinners!"

PRIVATE advices received from Chinkiang state that all is unusually quiet at that port, but there is a strong opinion that quietude would not continue long if the guests were to leave, and it is hoped that the experiment will not be made in that direction.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chingwa*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 28th inst., and may be considered due at Penang on or about the 15th prox.

A NATIVE party is responsible for the following cheering intelligence, which may be taken in doses to suit the taste:—A bird of ill-omen has been making strange unearthly cries in the middle of the night, which portend great mortality in the coming autumn.

WHILE the *Salario* was going alongside the Associated Wharves at Shanghai on the 23rd inst., she collided with the *Glenagay*, which had been berthed at the same wharf. The *Glenagay* sustained some damage, and her mizen topmast was carried away.

THE Customs Revenue cruiser *Pingchow* left Shanghai on the 23rd for the Hleahans, and had on board the Commissioner of Customs, the Coast Inspector, and the Engineer-in-Chief. It is presumed that it is the intention of the Customs to put up a light on the Hleahans.

A NATIVE passenger boat carrying a full load of passengers, their personal effects and money, from Shanghai to the Tungling Hills in the Taku Lakes was boarded by pirates near a place called Lishan. Over \$1,000, jewellery, cash, clothing and in fact everything portable in the whole boat changed hands.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess this evening, commencing at 8 p.m.:—

Overture, "The Great Geyser" (Scott).
Selection, "Doris" (Scott).
Romance, "Rose of the Shire" (Scott).
Fantasia, "Marina" (Scott).

It would appear that it is genuine Asiatic cholera that is at present visiting Swatow. Several foreigners have been attacked but only two deaths have been reported so far. They are those of Mr. Otto Asverus, Surveyor to Lloyd's, and the local insurance company, and a Manilaman who was employed in the Customs. Amongst the natives, however, deaths at the rate of twenty a day are occurring.

In the Glenagary of Canada, where more Gaelic is said to be spoken than in Scotland itself, there has just died a celebrated piper named Cameron. This ancient youth, when 78 years old, four years ago, performed the Highland Fling in a dancing competition at Cornwall, Ontario, and carried off a prize for pipe-playing on the same occasion. At another time he started an Ontario town by climbing to the top of a new church steeple just before the weather-cock was put on, and standing on a couple of planks, whence for half an hour he sent his beloved music skidding through the heavens, to the vast amusement and unbounded delight of the angels above.

HEAVEN be praised, for we are to have pure tea at last—tea guaranteed to be free from adulteration. We learn from native sources that the Kiu-ching Prefect has issued a proclamation, saying that he has recently heard that a great number of the women and girls employed by the Kiu-ching tea-merchants this season for picking tea are bad characters, who carry on intrigues with the young men of the place. The Prefect gives warning that if any such practices are brought under his notice the parties concerned will be severely punished, and he cautions the tea-merchants to be more careful in the selection of their pickers for the future.

A NEW issue has been raised in that much debated question as to the true cause of the blueness of the sky. For a while it was accepted that blueness of the sky is due to the notes suspended in the air, but then it was discovered that a blue colour is a form of oxygen, has a deep blue colour at a liquid, and that the ozone in the air might be sufficient to account for the blue colour of the sky. A Polish physicist has now discovered that a layer of liquid oxygen an inch thick lets light pass through it of a bright blue colour. Now there is no doubt that if the whole of our atmosphere were liquefied the oxygen in it would make a layer many inches thick over the whole globe, so that there is plenty of oxygen to explain the blueness of the sky without resorting to unknown amounts of ozone or to notes of unknown size.

DID you ever marry your cousin, gentle reader? I do the following item should be of particular interest to you. A writer in the *Toronto Mail* states the following case has come under his notice: A farmer married his cousin, and both possessed all their faculties, and they have also children, of whom five daughters were born deaf mutes. Three of these daughters married speaking and hearing husbands. The first one has three deaf mute children out of five, the second one has two deaf mute children out of three, and the third has one deaf mute child out of two. This proves that Professor Bell, of Washington, United States, has made a mistake by publishing largely that the inheritance of deaf mutes is being a deaf mute race, when the fact is that deaf mute children proceed from married couples possessing all their faculties. In the Belleville deaf mute school there are 240 pupils, and not one of them has deaf mute parents. There are many other similar cases in England and the States.

THE *Baltimore American* reports that a surgical operation of unusual interest was recently performed at the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital, 100 East Baltimore street. Three years ago an Italian was in an explosion, which seriously injured both his eyes. The left eye grew over the left eye-ball, covering it completely. He could distinguish sunshine from darkness through the lid, but had no other vision in it. In the right eye an artificial pupil was made, through which excellent vision was regained. Recently this patient entered the hospital with his good eye completely lost. His only chance for seeing again was in the eye to which the lid was absent, and which for three years had been thought useless. By careful treatment, the eyelid was peeled out from its lid covering without cutting into it. To prevent the raw surface from sticking together again, and reproducing the old condition, the newly separated lid had to be lined by a piece of mucous membrane taken from the healthy part of the eyeball. The man is doing well, with good promise of having his sight restored by this novel operation.

CONJUGAL love is not preserved in family jars.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Peninsular*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 7 p.m. yesterday.

THERE runs a quaint legend of ancient-day lore. Of a quarrel 'twixt heaven and hell. Over their boundary line the clamor grew high, 'But how it ran no one could tell.

St. Peter he swore had once mapped it out With the tools of a stray engineer. But the devil he said, with a quizzical smile, "That it 'couldn't be right it was clear."

The angels grew tired of sitting on clouds, And watching the endless dispute; So they packed up the harp and folded their wings, And floated away with the lute.

There came no decision, St. Peter grew mad, And said the long look on his face, When the devil suggested an admirable plan, That a jury should settle the case.

And each a lawyer should bring the next day To decide who had been in the right, So the saint stroked his chin, and upward he flew, While the devil took downward his flight.

Bright and early next morning the devil appeared And knocked at the heavenly door, While far out behind were stretched out in line Five hundred of lawyers or more.

All alone stepped the saint from the portals of gold, As he heard the big clock strike eleven, And sadly he sighed to his smiling old foe, "There's not even one lawyer in heaven."

THE weekly competition of the members of the Hongkong Rifle Association for the Range Cup and "Spoon" took place at Kowloon on Sunday in beautiful weather. Twelve competitors took part. The Cup having been won for the third time by P. C. A. Watson, with the excellent score of 62 it now becomes his absolute property. Mr. Watson was also the winner of the 200 yards spoon while Col. Sergt. Boyd carried off the spoon for the 300 yards range. The following are details of the shooting:—

	300 yds.	200 yds.	Total.
P. C. A. Watson	55	55	110
Col. Sergt. Boyd	50	50	100
Mr. J. K. Brown	45	45	90
Mr. C. Ford	40	40	80
Col. Sergt. Mack	35	35	70
Mr. A. Deane	30	30	60
P. C. D. McLennan	25	25	50
Mr. J. Anderson	20	20	40
Mr. F. Hoyle	15	15	30
Miss Col. Jerrard	10	10	20
(not recorded)	5	5	10

Although the attendance at the above competition was fairly satisfactory it has been decided to discontinue these Saturday afternoon competitions during the next two months; but in the meantime it is hoped that members who may feel so inclined will endeavour to carry on practice at the 200, 300 and 500 yards ranges, Bliley positions and rules (one sighting shot at each range) with a view to a triangular match now being arranged with Shanghai and Singapore, to take place at these ranges towards the end of November. It would also be taken as a favor if those who continue to shoot in the manner indicated will furnish the Secretary with particulars of the scores obtained, which would be a help in selecting the team to represent this Colony in the above match.

MESSRS. WHELOCK and Co.'s usual Freight and Market report dated Shanghai the 24th inst., is as follows:—The past fortnight as regards the London and New York freight market has been a very quiet one; during the last few days however there has been some little excitement, and rates have receded to a considerable extent. It appears that an understanding to support rates had been entered into by the various representatives of the Steamship Companies, but for some reason this arrangement has come to an untimely end, and we are now likely to have strong competition for the limited quantity of cargo offered. For ourselves we are candidly admit that we consider the attitude taken up will prove most disastrous, and must leave it to other more competent to judge what benefit, if any, will be derived by this sudden reduction. Today's quotations close steady at the figures given below. Coastwise—There have been some enquiries for small steamers for the routes mentioned in our last, but beyond the settlement noted below we have heard of no business. From Nagasaki to Shanghai—A further decline has again to be noted for want of demand. For London via usual ports of call and Suez Canal, the P. & O. extra boat *Bombay* and steamship *Glenagay* clear to Europe, the *Canada* for Glasgow clear 27th, whilst the steamships *Yasun* and *Anglo* are advertised for despatch 29th inst. Tonnage will be shortly increased by the steamship *Bombay* due from Japan any day. For New York via Suez Canal—On the departure of the steamship *Moray*, the steamship *Thornhill* was circulated to take the berth; she arrived yesterday and having but a very limited amount of space allotted to this port will clear 27th calling at Amoy to fill up. Rate of freight 40s. per ton measurement for Tea and General cargo. *Call the Cape*—The C. S. S. *Whitney* is now on the berth and open to take cargo at advanced rate of 25s. per ton. Departures for London, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—British steamer *Glenagay* via Fochow 18th inst.; steamship *Agamemnon* via Fochow 19th inst.; and the steamship *Bombay* 22nd inst. also via Fochow. Departures for New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—British steamer *Exhilarate* via Hongkong 15th inst.; British steamer *Moray* via Fochow 22nd inst. *Departure for San Francisco*—British ship *Amis* E. W. H. 18th inst. register. *Departure for Hongkong*—British ship *Patagonia* 19th inst. register. *Departure for Kobe*—American ship *San Jacinto* 15th inst. register. *Departure for Hongkong*—British ship *Amis* E. W. H. 18th inst. register. *Departure for London*—British ship *Minister of Marine* 16th inst. register. *Departure for Yokohama*—American ship *Benjamin Swallow* 15th inst. register. *Departure for Yokohama*—British ship *London*, P. & O. S. N. Co. 30th inst. register. *Departure for General cargo* through to New York 37s. 6d. for Tea and General cargo; Shanghai to London, O. S. S. Co. 30s. per ton. *Departure for General cargo* through to New York 37s. 6d. for Tea and General cargo; Shanghai to London, C. S. M. S. N. Co. current rates. Nagasaki to Shanghai, 10s. 10d. 15s. per ton of coal net, for both steamers and sailing vessels. Newchwang to Amoy, 25s. per cent per picul. Cheloo to Amoy, 17s. 18s. per cent. Settlement during the fortnight—American ship, *Halle* 1,470 tons register, Shanghai to Vancouver; Japan private British steamer, *Glenagay* 1,690 tons register, Kuchino to Rangoon private terms; British steamer, *Ashington* 809 tons register, Newchwang to Kobe 20s. per picul, 10s. 15d. *Disengaged vessels in port*—*Harvard*, American barque, 981 tons register; *Naupactus*, British ship, 1,390 tons register; *Gao*, *Thompson*, British barque, 1,230 tons register; *Victoria*, Norwegian barque, 215 tons register.

A WRITER on orthodoxy.—"God's message has a standing committee of explanation; self-appointed and self-sufficient, constantly occupied in preventing mankind from knowing more about it to-day than they did yesterday."

ACCORDING to the *Echo* there is a fresh epidemic of sickness amongst the natives at Fochow, which notwithstanding the carrying about of the tall jars during the past week was so far powerless to remove. On this occasion the sickness arises from eating unripe fruit. The mortality in several of the shops in the near neighbourhood has been considerable this week.

At the Magistracy to-day an inquiry was held as to the death of a Chinese woman in Peel Street on Sunday. She had lost all her money gambling, and ended her troubles with opium. A verdict of suicide was returned. An inquiry was also held as to the death of a Chinaman who jumped from the first floor of a house in Queen's Road when he heard the next house falling. Verdict—death from concussion of the brain.

H.M.S. *Twined*, it is expected, will be raised safely at next spring tide; everything is in readiness. It appears that an unknown rock, which was in the way of floating her from the 'perilous position where she stranded, was the cause of the second disaster, as it tripped another hole in her bilge. It is to be hoped the Naval authorities, backed by the Government of this colony, will see their way to let the *Exe* and *Twined* remain in future as guardships off Shanghai. These vessels then will prove of service which they never can lying here or elsewhere. They will be available at a few hours notice when wanted, and will be all along in an efficient state through continuously in fresh water, which will preserve their hulls, whilst at the same time any risk they run in the Canton river is reduced to a minimum.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Batavia Nieuwsblad* throws light on the effectiveness of the blockade as enforced at the mouth of the Acheen. The Government, so he points out, prefers half measures by carrying on a partial blockade. A portion of the coast is indeed closed to trade, but another portion is at the same time left open for unrestricted importation, because the chiefs there give themselves out to have submitted. From the ports of these so-called friendly, the whole of Acheen is supplied with whatever the population require. Under this half-blockade system the Acheen get hold of rifles in thousands. The boats of the blockade squadron find themselves under fire from the shore, which cause further than the breach loaders available among the sailors. The latter are hit while their own bullets fall short into the water. Rifles have been seen in the possession of Acheen headmen more modern and with greater range than those in the hands of the Netherlands forces. The Government, it is said, persists in this injudicious policy in the vain hope of winning over the Acheen by conciliation. The consequence of the vacillation is that, as rumour has it, in Edil alone, the imports and exports and exports now bulk larger than in the whole of Acheen just before the blockade.

A YOUNG man from out on the Panhandle came down to Austin recently to marry Miss McNeester, daughter of General McNeester, who suddenly struck it rich while herding his cattle on the public lands. The McNeesters were not going to do things by halves, so they had a swell supper, and invited the reporters. Next morning one of the daily papers, among equally florid sentences and paragraphs, contained the following:—"The ladies were of pure amber and agate masses of quivering, delicate, translucent sweet, catching the scintillating rays of chromatic showers as they were flung from the transfiguring prisms of the dazzling chandelier, and made the perfumed air rosy and violet as they seemed to hold them a moment in their tremulous embrace before darting them forth on the assembled beauty and chivalry." General McNeester, with the bridegroom, met the reporter next morning and said, "Young man, did you write this here notice of the wedding?" "I—ah!—let me see," said the reporter, in doubt as to the object of the inquiry. He was a little Texan reporter, and he knew he had better leave a loophole for emergencies. "Oh, you needn't say it," said the General, while the groom blushed. "It's the finest thing ever written up, and I'm going to have the tailor make you a fine suit of clothes." "An' I'm going to send you a boss an' a pair of spurs an' a six-shooter—a reg'lar gentleman's outfit," said the delighted groom.

CAPTAIN E. A. Barnett, Commandant, who has recently returned to Sandakan, has supplied the *Herald* with an account of a trip to the head of the Padan, a mass of quivering, delicate, translucent sweet, catching the scintillating rays of chromatic showers as they were flung from the transfiguring prisms of the dazzling chandelier, and made the perfumed air rosy and violet as they seemed to hold them a moment in their tremulous embrace before darting them forth on the assembled beauty and chivalry." General McNeester, with the bridegroom, met the reporter next morning and said, "Young man, did you write this here notice of the wedding?" "I—ah!—let me see," said the reporter, in doubt as to the object of the inquiry. He was a little Texan reporter, and he knew he had better leave a loophole for emergencies. "Oh, you needn't say it," said the General, while the groom blushed. "It's the finest thing ever written up, and I'm going to have the tailor make you a fine suit of clothes." "An' I'm going to send you a boss an' a pair of spurs an' a six-shooter—a reg'lar gentleman's outfit," said the delighted groom.

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held to-day, for the purpose of voluntarily winding up the business. There were present Mr. A. G. Gordon (chairman) Messrs. R. Shewan, W. Judd, H. J. Holmes, C. B. Ross, L. Downes, Mak Yan, and J. V. Jesus (secretary). The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, this meeting is called for the purpose of voluntarily winding up the company, as it seems impossible to procure more funds for its successful working. In my report to the last general meeting I stated that if the concern was to continue, steps must be taken to procure more funds. Since that time I have endeavoured in different ways to raise money, and my last effort was to issue a circular to the shareholders and creditors, and call a private meeting to get an expression of their opinion, for without further capital it was impossible to continue. The response to

that circular, I am sorry to say, has not been sufficient encouragement to there is nothing left but to stop operations, and sell the stock, plant, and machinery. The accounts will be made up to the date of stopping, and for the present, so far as I am able to ascertain, the position of the company is as follows:—

Sundry creditors, about	\$ 28,000
Mortgage, about	45,000
Shareholders, about	74,000
Total	\$147,000
Assets	
Land and building at Bowington (including the Sawmill premises)	\$ 87,000
Stock, material, plant, and machinery	58,000
Sundry debtors, say	4,000
Total	\$149,000

So that if the material can be sold at anything like its book value we will be able to pay off a considerable amount of the mortgage after the creditors are satisfied, and, as is the general feeling of the shareholders, hold on to the land until a favourable opportunity occurs for its disposal. I know of nothing further to say, but before proposing the formal resolution I shall be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. Holmes asked how the valuation of stock, plant, etc., was made.

The Chairman said it was a very low valuation—cut down ten per cent from last year.

Mr. Holmes—Have you calculated the value of the land at the present market rate?

The Chairman—We have put it down at cost price. We could not put a reduced figure because there is nothing to show how the value might be altered.

Mr. Holmes—You had once an opportunity of selling at an advance rate.

The Chairman—Yes. We had two offers, but it did not come to anything. The land is put down at only \$87,000, but we have spent more than that on it. That is what it cost us less buildings put up for stores, etc., which we have not included.

Mr. Holmes asked if there was any prospect of disposing of the stock in trade.

The Chairman said that negotiations were pending for the private disposal of the business, stock, material, and goodwill, on terms which he thought would be very advantageous to the company.

Mr. Holmes—Then as general manager and liquidator you will be able to attend to all that.

The Chairman—Yes. At present there is no question of selling the land, only the business, and that subject to the approval of the shareholders. I suppose they will be willing to leave that to me.

Mr. Judd asked what arrangement would be made about the lease.

The Chairman said that the purchasers of the business would be willing to take it on the existing terms until the lease expired, and after that fresh terms could be made.

Mr. Downes asked if there was any definite offer for the land.

The Chairman said there was no proposal at all; and it was no use trying to force a sale at once. There being no further questions he formally proposed that the company be voluntarily wound up.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

The following is the circular to which the Chairman referred:

It is proposed to issue \$30,000 in preference shares to be entitled to:

(a) Accumulative preferential dividend of 10 per cent per annum.

(b) To rank in priority to the ordinary shares in distribution of the assets in the event of the Company being wound up.

These shares will be in the first place offered to the present shareholders of the Company, and as to such shares as are unsold for all creditors of the Company will be asked to accept the balance of these shares in part payment of their debts.

The debts amount to about \$15,000 of the \$30,000 proposed further capital. The balance will be required for running the business.

The advantage of this scheme to creditors, if they are called on to accept shares in payment or part payment of their claim will be that they will practically have to the extent of these shares a charge on the stock and machinery.

The working of the business should pay all its future liabilities and yield more than sufficient profit to pay 7 per cent to the mortgage, and a dividend of 10 per cent to the preference shareholders.

As far as the position of the creditors of the Company is concerned the General Manager is of opinion that unless this scheme is carried out the business cannot for want of funds continue working, and if the Company should go into liquidation the mortgagee will have the first claim on the land and buildings, which, unless the concern be kept going, is likely to be sacrificed by a sale of the property and there would remain for the general body of creditors (unsecured) only the stock and machinery, and the balance owing on outstanding and unpaid calls, which the General Manager has experienced great difficulty in trying to collect, and which would be a heavy loss to the creditors.

from morning till night, and sometimes late into the night, they are jaded; we can get as much work, or more, out of them by giving them a day's rest every week. Our European staff have never had a rest on a Sunday at all, hitherto, and they, and all the captains and officers I have spoken to on the subject, are heartily in favor of the Ordinance. My experience is that all this talk about the danger of having the Chinese idle on Sundays is both. As far as I am concerned, I have worked on Sundays as much as most men in Hongkong, and I prefer a day of rest, and I believe in others having one as well. Even before this measure was introduced we allowed the European employees to cease work at noon on Sundays, whenever I could, to let them recuperate. I don't think any firm is more interested in the matter than our Company, as far as ocean steamers are concerned, and we entirely agree with the Ordinance.

Our representative then called on one or two other who had refused to sign, but was unable to gather any expression of opinion from them. He then visited several of the individuals who were understood to have signed the petition for Sunday Rest and the recent one against it.

Mr. R. Shewan, of Shewan and Co., agents for the China and Manila Steamship Company, hadn't time to give any reasons except that he was not in favor of Sunday labour.

Mr. Montague Bony, shipping clerk in Butterfield and Swire's, was next interviewed. He admitted that he had signed both petitions. The first one, he said, was to abolish Sunday labor in the harbor. The last one I admit that I didn't even see, but I was assured by Mr. E. C. Ray, who was in charge of it, that its only object was to get the operation of the Bill postponed for two months, and reconsidered, as, in its present form, and as rushed through Council, it requires revision. I understand that it embodies the principle of Mr. Goldsmith's petition, with some slight modifications. The Ordinance, at present, restricts the right of a few men to work on a Sunday, and it is not a general principle should be made universal or not touched at all. This idea that seems to prevail, that any shipping clerks have been coerced into signing, is all humbug. I work on a Sunday myself. I would as soon work on that day as on a Monday, or a Friday, because I only work at it, on any day, from pure necessity. If you stop ships' officers from working on Sundays why not stop everybody? I object to this partial legislation. It doesn't matter to our firm, as agents, but we object to it, on principle.

Another employee in the same line, also a signatory of both petitions (who at the time, moment, "on second thoughts," declined to allow his name to be published) said:—I signed Mr. Goldsmith's petition because I agreed with the principle of not forcing men to work on Sundays, but I signed the last petition because I objected to the form of legislation. If people are obliged to work why stop them by law? Why stop people from working over-time? It will be especially hard on German ships' officers. A circular was sent round among the leading shipping firms some time ago, with a view to their agreeing to make Sunday labour among the officers optional, but the agents of the Chinese S. N. Co. refused to sign, and it fell through.

Mr. J

back as 1888 on the above subject. My correspondent said:—

"The wages of cargo-coolies in this colony average from \$3 to \$4 per month, the employers, in addition, providing 'chow-chow' and 'samshu.' In Swatow and Amoy the wages average a trifle lower than these figures. The men are not on 'piece-work,' and it has already been practically demonstrated elsewhere—as in the case of the half-holiday movement at home a quarter of a century ago—that by stopping Sunday labour neither the workmen nor the employers would actually lose anything. For a short time there might be a slight inconvenience to steamers—especially Germans—xious to discharge their cargoes, but that would very soon find its level. It has done so, in fact, all the world over. All Sunday work in Hongkong harbour can be stopped at once without prejudicial commercial interests any appreciable extent, and we only want the Governor to act firmly in order to carry out a measure to achieve this desirable end."

I make no comment, but subscribe myself
ANTI-SLAVERY.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CITY HALL.

The Willard Opera Company "spread" themselves considerably last night, when they not only produced Grunsky's farcical comedy—the "Arabian Nights," but flaked out all the brilliancy of their talent in a six itemed concert. The latter was the more enjoyable section of the entertainment and passed off with no inconsiderable amount of *clout*. The performance was opened by Mr. Zeplin, who, in his own finished style flaked out the grand piano solo "Lucia's Borgia." This was followed by Mr. Feenley, who gave a very pleasing rendering of "The Song of the Earth." Miss Bessie Royal's "Valse" was a fair effort, but it did not enthrall the house to any dangerous degree. Mr. Westworth's singing of "True till Death" was not his most successful effort here, but it met with a decent reception. "The old old words" was a happy selection of Miss Alice St. John's, and in it she scored a brilliant success, and gained no less than three *encores*, to which she graciously responded. Mr. W. Walshe also chose a song that suited his voice admirably and "The Garçon" was so well received that he had also to respond with an *encore*. But what would undoubtedly have been the gem of the evening was Miss Cissie Denver's singing of "Tossie 'Good-bye'." Had this young lady not been suffering from a severe sore throat, but notwithstanding this she brought all her art to bear, and was most vociferously applauded. As an encore she gave an arch and clever rendering of "Edinboro' town." Sullivan's quartette "Strange adventure" which brought the concert to an end was not quite the success that was anticipated. After an interval the "Arabian Nights" eventuated and ran with a fair amount of smoothness to the end. Mr. Willard as Hummingbird was not in the form that he showed here in the same character on a previous occasion, but he gave an amusing rendering of that very much mothered character, and Mrs. H. also found an exceedingly intelligent exponent of her views in the person of Miss Cissie Denver. The Mrs. Gilliland of Miss Bessie Royal was a clever performance, but she is responsible for more than one pair of tear-stained cheeks to-day, for we were on the verge of committing matrimony but the vision of the mother-in-law that Miss Royal implanted in our breast has for ever banished all intentions in that direction. Miss Fannie Triggs as Daisy Mattland was many points above par in acting, and her account of the accident was a good one. The same can also be said of that vision of loveliness who essayed the part of *Barbara*, and we heartily congratulate Miss Miss Grace Norman upon the brilliant success that she scored. As might be expected Miss Vera Patey was quite at home as *Rosa Colombier* and acted with an amount of abandon that quite captivated the ancient portion of the audience. Mr. Vernaard had not much scope as *Ormerod* but he did fairly well with the material available. The "Joss" of Mr. Harry Hall, although a clever and intelligent performance, was not the best that we have seen him essay, but he was responsible for more than one pair of tear-stained cheeks. In the support part *Dobson* Mr. Westworth was excellent, and never missed a point. On Wednesday the Company reproduce "Rip," and we hope to see them awarded a full house.

PETER WONG'S REVENGE.

CHAPTER I.

Parted for ever from my peers.
It was of no use fighting against circumstances any longer. Here he was, planted down in Chingcha, with the prospect of passing a good many years of his life there. The question was, how could he make those years pass most agreeably?

That he was in Chingcha was, of course, a crying sin and shame. Gregory King had already lived in Shanghai, and he liked living there. He was a sociable man, a pleasant companion, and a very second-class man of business. He could sing a little, paint a little, and talk scandal unlimitedly. No longer a young man, he was still thoroughly "well-preserved." By which he it understood that he did not yet avoid any deadly dishes, but ate nuts freely, even cracking them with his very own teeth. Perhaps he was a trifle bald, but of course that is not necessarily a sign of age. At any rate, he had not yet given up being scrupulously particular about his personal appearance.

How came it he was sent to Chingcha? This was a nice day's wonder in Shanghai, and the story of his banishment has not yet been satisfactorily settled. The *Tai-poo* of his firm, Messrs. White and Smith, the well-known shipping and general agents, must have known. But he was a surly Scotchman, who never relaxed, even over a St. Andrew's dinner. Gregory King himself, though not quite as astonished as he did not know. He had never, to any marked extent, broken the ten commandments. He had often declared himself incapable of falling in love. Was it jealousy of his brilliant social successes? History has never cleared up this point. But Gregory King was sent to Chingcha, and told he had better make up his mind to stay there for the next three or four years.

And his friends, who accompanied him to the steamer and saw him off, said it was an abominable shame, and muttered a good deal about seeing things put before long. Then they went back home, and forgot straightway all about Gregory King.

It was perhaps a trifle difficult to keep his temper in face of the exulting joy of the man he had come to relieve. Such a shabbily dressed man, with no soul above his waist, and a soda who had let the house go to rack and ruin, and could not be decay and spiders though both started him full in the face. This poor ghost had not stirred outside his compound for six months.

Notes:—No more prohibited pictures on Playfair's Street and Street of Playfair's.

at least, had been laid up with fever scores of times without any one to nurse him, and piled Gregory King exceedingly. This was intensely exasperating. But solitude soon calmed Gregory's spirit. After three days of incessant rain and utter loneliness he resolved to brave the elements and call upon the community of Chingcha.

Anyone who has visited this moribund port knows that the river which winds through the place cuts the foreign community completely in two. On the one side, where the Shanghai steamers lie, are old decayed foreign hongs, once gay and hospitable, now falling to pieces, or tenanted by Chinese. In Gregory King's days the only buildings still occupied by foreigners were the Customs' offices, presided over by an assistant-in-charge, and the British Consulate, where dwelt another assistant-in-charge, when he was not upon country shooting or in the Club at Shanghai. These two were Gregory King's only near neighbours. They were the only laymen in the place, if he excepted some half-dozen tide-waiters. All the rest of the foreigners were missionaries, and they lived on the other side of the water, where rose the city walls of Chingcha proper.

Now every one is aware, not only that the Chinese are heathens, but that a great many and various religious parties, not to say Churches, are trying to Christianise them. These missionaries are mostly confined to three nationalities: British, American, and French, and they were all represented at Chingcha, in very numerous sects. At least, so Gregory King gathered from the Directory, where nine-tenths of the names in the short entry for the port were ranged under various misnames. And it was from this same Directory that Gregory King gathered that, if he did not want to go the way of his predecessor, he must make friends with the missionaries.

The Acting Consul was out, and the Acting Commissioner just going out, when Gregory King paid them his duty calls. The Commissioner was a Russian Jew, well-known all up and down the coast of China for excessive carelessness and frugality in expenditure. But though he was notoriously unsociable, he might reasonably be expected to furnish information respecting the other members of the community, and Gregory accordingly made his enquiries.

"There are a great many ladies among the missionaries," he was told, "and of course they are all charming (with the slightest perceptible accent). But if you want to make friends with them, you had better begin by calling at Dr. Mackenzie's Mission. He, the doctor, the only one we have in the place, lives with his cousins, a Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and their family. Good-bye. You will easily find the house; it's the only grey stone one along the river bank."

And the Commissioner escaped, feeling he had lost quite ten minutes out of his walking time, which disturbed the even tenor of his mind for the rest of the day.

Struggling his shoulders, so as to mentally shake off the inhospitable dust of the Customs' premises, Gregory King drew on his gloves, and went forth to pay his calls on the other side of the river. Pleasant indeed to look upon, even on a cloudy November day, with a north-easter blowing in his teeth, was the missionary settlement of Chingcha. All along the river bank, a little way out from the city, which formed an almost romantic background, were dotted well-built, shabby verandahed houses, facing due south, and securely sheltered from the cold winds. In front of these substantial roomy houses, gardens, well-stocked and carefully cultivated, sloped towards the river, where trim little jetties or garden steps gave easy access to the water. At the back of the houses, following the line of the city wall, ran a wide path. And a little higher up, at a bend of the river, stood the only grey stone house, the one which Gregory King was to visit first.

Certainly the trip across in the ferry was chilly enough, but it was not long, and Mr. King soon found himself under the shelter of the city wall, able to look about him without having to hold on to his hat. The path, too, was not a solitary one. Every now and then a Chinaman passed, perhaps conversing in an elevated key to a companion some eight or ten yards behind. And, surely that was a foreign figure! Gregory quickened his pace until he got almost on a level with a young couple who were sauntering slowly along.

No, the man was a Chinaman, dressed in foreign clothes; Gregory ought to have known him a long way off by his heavy clumsy boots. Certainly a native, witness even the thick coarse hair, which covered what of his head could be seen under an English clerical hat. No amount of European dressing or culture could ever conceal the birth of this young fellow. Perhaps his clothes rather showed off how truly Asiatic he was.

But his companion, a young girl of about twenty, was just as unmistakably European. The hair was of that warm brown colour vulgarly called auburn. Not red, but that burnished brown which is associated with the name of Burns-Jones. Of course Gregory King could not tell her name, but he was not a bad judge of spirit and was exceedingly troubled, not to say mentally hurt, at the garments in which this lady was arrayed. It was not only that they were of an atrocious colour, make, and material (a staring red and black plaid skirt surmounted by a black cloth jacket trimmed with rusty satin) but that the skirt was hopelessly crooked and bungled uneven, the coat was unbrushed, and the young lady's hair seemed on the point of descending, requiring constant support from hands encased in yellow cotton gloves. And yet her figure was pretty enough, her step firm and light, and her face, which she now half-turned towards Gregory, was absolutely a pleasing one.

Here, however, was the gate of the grey house. The young couple passed out of sight round the corner of the city wall—"Lie Boem" in the *N. C. Daily News*.

(To be continued.)

BERI-BERI.

We take the following extract from Dr. Fox's recent report on the Yung Wah Hospital in the Straits:—The death rate of which institution in 1888 was 40.75, but in 1890 it had been reduced to 6.18. The Doctor's reference to beri-beri is decidedly interesting and offers to the world, for solution, a "hygienic puzzle" of the first water, and with all confidence we leave the subject in the hands of our hygienic scientists. It seems that this fell disease of beri-beri (skin to leprosy in its infectious character) confines itself entirely to the male sex, and to them only, above the age of 16 years. Families consisting of husband, wife, son and daughter living under exactly similar conditions, observing the same sanitary system, it is found from careful diagnosis, that only the males of the family suffer, and only those entering upon manhood. Doctor Fox says that the true etiology of beri-beri still remains obscure. Why it is that women are never attacked, that no one under the age 16 becomes afflicted, are questions that are still unanswered. It has been suggested that bad hygienic conditions are the real cause, but this reason will not account for the fact that father and son are attacked, while mother and daughter enjoy perfect immunity, although both have been living under the same conditions. Bad hygienic conditions would predispose one to catch any disease

Intimations.

HONG KONG

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that was going, and not beri-beri only. From the year 1888 to 1890 nearly four thousand (3972) cases of beri-beri were admitted into hospital. This number can be further divided into dry and wet forms. Beri-beri, dry 995. Beri-beri wet 2976.

It will be seen that the wet is much more prevalent of the two forms, more than double. The ages from 20 to 35 give the biggest returns, possibly for the reason that 90 per cent. of the miners are about this age.

The occupations of 3972 cases are worth nothing, as they are most in those occupations which are exposed to malaria, such as opening grounds, felling virgin jungle, &c.

Occupations. Beri-beri, dry. Beri-beri, wet.
Miners ... 769 ... 2,416
Wood-cutters ... 41 ... 49
Coolies ... 38 ... 54
Charcoal-burners ... 16 ... 30
Nil (beggars) ... 35 ... 41

Mining, wood-cutting, charcoal-burning are occupations that expose one to malaria.

That malaria causes beri-beri there can be no doubt, but how, is a question not answered yet. Tamul coolies making new roads, opening new estates, are as subject to fever as any nation, but they do not develop beri-beri.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Four thousand eight hundred piculs of Yunnan copper have been taken down by steamers from Ichang.

Five prisoners charged with highway robbery were executed at Nanking about a week ago. None of them were over 30 years of age.

By the capsizing of a passenger boat three men were recently drowned at Wanchow. The authorities are inquiring whether the accident was caused by the wind or the overcrowding of the boat.

A private soldier of the Paokai hill garrison camp in Chinkiang and his wife both committed suicide at the same time. No reason can be assigned for the act. The burial expenses were paid by the commanders.

Eleven more of the Wanchow bandits have been captured by the village volunteers. There are no leaders among the prisoners. Two of them have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The rest are still awaiting the decision of the high authorities.

During the annual street procession in Soochow the crowd became so dense in one of the by-streets that three unfinished buildings collapsed with a fearful crash. Four men were fatally injured, and one woman with a child in her arms was killed outright. A water-melon dealer in a boat anchored close by the shore also perished, struck by the falling beams which sank the boat as well; and several other men were more or less injured. The authorities are now busy holding inquests.

In one of the suburban villages outside Nanking lived a farmer and his wife. By dint of hard work and diligence they made enough for their daily necessities. Lately the farmer went to the city to sell some of his produce, leaving the woman alone in the house. About midnight several robbers broke into the premises and demanded money. The frightened woman having nothing to give, she was plundered of all its effects, which were not worth much. What caused the husband greater sorrow was that the poor victim was near her confinement. The Nanking magistrate held an inquest and defrayed all the burial expenses. Warrants are out for the arrest of the murderers, who when caught will no doubt suffer immediate decapitation.

The Commander of the Chinhal garrison forces has received orders from the Ché-king Governor to proceed with forces to Wanchow against the bandits who have been making bloody incursions on the suburban villages of the city and threatening the city itself. The three bandits captured by the rural volunteers have been put on trial. They have been very badly treated by their enraged captors, as many wounds on their persons testify. Though much tortured no confession has been extracted from them, and doubt is raised whether these men are really members of the dreaded mountain bands or whether they have been accused because of having incurred the enmity of some of the rustics.

During the personal inspection by the city commandant of Wanchow one night he found the Mahung gate wide open and not a soldier on guard duty. For a moment he was astonished at the negligence of the official keeper, especially as there were rumours that bandits were watching for an opportunity to enter the walls with the object of plundering the pawn-shops. He called out aloud but no voice answered. A search was made and the official keeper at last appeared, drunk as a lord, while the braves, infected by the example of their chief, had gone "on a spree." The commandant soon brought the keeper to his senses by means of pretty strong threats. The gates were closed and the keeper and his guards placed under lock and key.

Yenpien is a village in the district of Nanhai, Kuangtung. Years ago foreign missionaries settled down and built a church, living amicably with and preaching freely to the inhabitants. Nothing ever occurred to disturb the cordial relations between the preachers and the natives until the 12th inst., when a woman proclaimed

that she had lost her son, fourteen years old, and that she suspected the missionaries had stolen and concealed him within the church. She gathered a crowd and led it into the church to make a search. The patrolling guards were mustered, and in an encounter between them and some of the mob bent on plunder, two men were wounded and captured. A later report says that hundreds of people gathered with the intention of destroying the church, but soldiers arrived, dispersed the crowd, and arrested three leaders. A still later report states that both the church and school were torn down. When the troops reached the place the people had already retired. Eighteen persons were arrested. One of the mob leaders was killed outright and an inquest was held on his body. There are over one hundred converts in the village.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 22nd.
Last Thursday we had another of the Tutiehoah processions. It was brought out this time, I am told, at the expense of the officials as a thank-offering for the abundant rain of the week before. But the procession this time proved a very tame affair, possibly either because of the shortness of the notice or the business of the season, or because even among the Chinese, fewer persons are found to give thanks for blessings received than to pray for the same.

The officials have at the last, at the urgent request of our consuls, posted the Emperor's proclamation in regard to the riots. It seems to be having a good effect on the people. They dare not say of this as they did of the officials, that it was issued because of foreign money. Some robberies were committed the first part of this month in the Tant'neighbourhood. A few days ago the rangers thought they had discovered the robbers on a boat near Tant'. In conjunction with several guard boats, an attack was made on the suspicious boat and fourteen arrests were made. As some foreign muskets, good clothing, etc. were found on the boat, they felt very sure of their having the right men, and they returned in triumph with them to Chinkiang. But to their chagrin on examination the men proved to be an innocent (?) party of Hunan soldiers returning home.

L-cuis are said to be ravaging the country north of the river, and yesterday several large swarms were seen passing over the city going southward.

We are having hot oppressive weather.—*N. C. Daily News.*

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 16th.
The storming of the Bastille and what was involved therein, were brought to mind yesterday in the observance of the day by our friends of the French Republic. Most of the members of the foreign community visited the Consulate in the evening to express their good wishes for the prosperity of the State, to listen to music discoursed by the band, to enjoy a promenade in the illuminated gardens, and to witness one of the finest displays of fireworks that has ever been given at Tientsin. The band in front of the Consulate and the grounds were well lighted with a great number of paper lanterns in different colours, while as one looked into the grounds from the front gate, the grass and flowers presented the appearance of containing innumerable glow-worms, produced by placing little oil lamps all about upon the ground. In addition to the ordinary fireworks, such as fountains, rockets, bombs exploding in mid-air with beautiful effect, there were successively suspended in front of the entrance several of those complicated pyrotechnics which in their combustion display a variety of beautiful designs. At one time the letters "R.F." came out distinctly in blue, with suitable setting. A variety of other figures, including Chinese characters, were shown with equal clearness.

There was a very large crowd of Chinese on the bund, with the "packing" that always attends such masses of people, but there was no disorder whatever. As soon as the display was over, they dispersed as quietly as they had come, and it would be difficult to say whence or whither.

For some days we have had very hot, oppressive weather, with humid atmosphere. There has evidently been a good deal of rain all around us, but not much has fallen at this place. From Kalgan the report comes that no rain had fallen up to the beginning of this month, and that it had been so dry that no plaiting of autumn crops had yet taken place. Probably this is not true of the greater part of the province. Rain has fallen over most of the plain. There has been a slight rise in the river. There is slight apprehension of a flood, or even of very high water this year. Steamers come up to the bund as in past years. Every thing is perfectly quiet, and the relations between the Chinese and foreigners appear to be satisfactory.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the pure oil."—*Dr. J. H. C. S. Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin.* Any Chemist can supply it.—*J. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), Agents in Hongkong and China.—Adelphi*

Co-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), JULY 29TH.

Planquette's Romantic Comic Opera
(Composer of "Les Cloches de Corneville.")
"RIP VAN WINKLE."

Cast of Characters:—
Rip Van Winkle..... Mr. W. Walshe.
Peter Van Glim..... Mr. F. Westworth.
Peter Van Dink..... Mr. F. Searcy.
Diedrick Knickerbocker..... Mr. P. Vernaard.
Cornelia Hugh Rowley..... Mr. F. Feenley.
Nick Vedder..... Mr. Harry Hall.
Katrina..... Miss Vera Patey.
Sarah..... Two of her (Miss C. Denver).
Tinehina..... Miss Triggs.
Alice..... Miss Shields.
Tom Tit..... Miss Norman.
Captain Hendrick Hudson..... Mr. Frank Searcy.
1st Lieutenant..... Miss Denver.
2nd do..... Mr. F. Feenley.
3rd do..... Mr. Vernaard.
4th do..... Miss Venables.
The Goblin Steward..... Mr. H. Hall.
and
Gretchen (wife of Rip)..... Miss A. St. John.

THURSDAY, 30th July, 1891.
Benefit to Mr. W. WALSHE.
"THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

SATURDAY, the 1st August.
Farewell Performance.
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

Plan now Open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
GENERAL ADMISSION:—\$1, \$2 and \$3.
Late Tickets will run on Saturday at 8.45 p.m. and 2 hour after the Performance.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891. 10105

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR LONDON.
THE Company's Steamship
"NINGCHOW."

M. L. Allen, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 6th August.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARRBERG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891. 10102

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship
"FOKIEK."

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 31st July, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891. 10104

FOR SALE.
FIRST-CLASS MILCH COW with CALF.
Apply on board
S.S. "CATTERTHUN."
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891. 10105

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.
It has been decided to discontinue the weekly competitions at the Kowloon Ranges during the months of August and September. The ranges will, however, be open for practice as hitherto.
J. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891. 10106

Intimations.
NOTICE.
JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. 10107

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1891. 10108

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.
M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (above Messrs. Dakin, Bros. of China, Ltd.).
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. 10109

CONSULTATION FREE.
S. I. E. N. T. I. N. G., SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. 10110

Hotels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.
M. R. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Sha-hai-wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. 10111

THE SHAMERN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.
Wines, Spirits, Mall Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.
A. F. DE ROZARIO, Manager.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. 10112

To be Let.
TO LET.
N. O. 29, MOSQUE JUNCTION.
Apply to
W. PETERSON, German Tavern.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1891. 10122

TO LET.
ROOMS in Pedder's Street lately occupied by Dr. Jordan.
Suitable for offices or Bedrooms.
Apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. 10123

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
A T Bonham Road, "RHEDA," a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Tennis Court.
J. M. BASA, No. 25, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1891. 10124

TO BE LET.
THE Premises now in our occupation, known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," in Queen's Road Central.
Possession from 1st July next.
For further particulars, apply to
THE MARINBURK FURNITURE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. 10125

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.
TO LET,
KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 5 ROOMS, including Bath-rooms, Tennis Courts. Good view and healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32, a month.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1891. 10126

NOTICE.
TO BE LET.
HOUSES Nos. 43 and 45, Wyndham Street.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1891. 10127

TO BE LET.
No. 5, RICHMOND TERRACE, 5 Rooms, Bathrooms, Kitchen, Yard, and Coolie quarters. Cemented.
A GODOWN, Wild Dell Building, Wanchai Road, opposite Bakery.
For further particulars, Apply to
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.
TO BE LET.

HOUSES at Mountain View, near Plunkett's Gap Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6 large dwelling rooms with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the island and are cool, comfortable and healthy.
Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP, Secretary, The Austin Arms Hotel, and Building Company, Ltd.
38 & 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 24th July, 1891. 10128

NOTICE.
TO LET.
THE PREMISES No. 9, Praya Central, lately occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. The whole, by flats, or single rooms suitable for Offices and Dwelling.
Apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1891. 10129

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.
OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co's Premises.
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1890. 10130

TO LET.
BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.
K. B. LOT No. 59.
THIS desirable residence, with Gas laid on, is to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1891. 10131

For Sale.

INTIMINATION.

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COCA
BITTERS,
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Hongkong, 20th July, 1891. [132]

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Reliable, durable and accurate time keepers.
SERIES E.—\$2.70 each.
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Order from Out-ports to be promptly executed.
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Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Walls, Ceil-
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Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.
Effectually excludes all dampness from walls
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Used during the last 15 years with the utmost
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Hongkong, and December, 1886. [144]

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MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
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YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
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[Is the most approved and most efficacious
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